

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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NEARING THE LAST STRAW.

The wireless this morning carries a news item from Washington of great import to Hawaii, to the effect that the free toll provision of the bill regulating the tolls of the Panama Canal is to be repealed, for the time being at least. The excuse advanced for this determination credited to President Wilson is that it is necessary to learn first what the upkeep and running expenses of the canal are to be before granting special privileges to vessels in the coastwise trade, but the probable reason for the determination is in the fact that Great Britain has been pressing for arbitration over the alleged discrimination in canal tolls, as opposed to the provisions of the treaty which gave to the United States the right to build the canal as an American undertaking. At this time of international stress, the President is doubtless unwilling to allow the diplomatic difference with Great Britain to go any further.

Whatever the reason, the decision will effect Hawaii gravely. The American-Hawaiian had decided to commence using the canal for the transportation of Hawaiian sugar to New York and Philadelphia and the freight rates were being adjusted on the basis of free passage of the canal. The difference between no tolls and the regular rates will amount to about \$5000 a cargo and this will, naturally, have to be paid by the Hawaiian shipper. The extra cost may wipe out the difference in freight rates that Hawaii was to receive.

Whatever happens in Washington, apparently, operates against this Territory. The one thing for Hawaii left is to apply for and work for a ruling classing these Islands as not coasts. If the sugar growers here must compete with the world, the least the federal government could do would be to give us an equal chance with other sugar producing countries for cheap freight rates and the free right to travel to and from the United States mainland. The last advantage Hawaii had is to be taken away, but every one of the disadvantages of being included as an integral portion of the United States is left. Porto Rico and the Philippines, ranking as mere possessions are soon to be in a better position than we are, with all our Territorial status.

TARIFF RATES AND INCOME TAX.

The New York and Washington papers of September 30, received in the last mail, contain digests of the report of the conferees on the Tariff Bill, signed a few days later by the President and now in force. Copies of the bill as now in force as law are expected on the Lurline, on Tuesday. The report of the conferees was accepted by both house and senate.

In its final shape the free list includes ferro manganese ore, cheap grades of iron, cattle and other food animals, wheat, flour, flax, hemp, sugar refining machinery, school books, sand-blast machinery, indigo dyes, moving picture films, cement and asphalt. The tariff on automobiles, originally fixed by the house at forty-five per cent, was made thirty per cent on machines valued at less than \$2000. The free-wool and free-sugar features remain as originally passed. On a few articles increases are made and there are said to be in a number of paragraphs apparently providing reductions, jokers which will operate to keep the rates high. The five per cent rebate provision on goods imported in American ships is retained.

The more important changes from the Aldrich-Payne tariff to the new one are included in the following list:

	Former law.	New law.
Sugar.....	48.5 per cent.	The same until March 1, 1914, then reduced to 1 cent a pound. Free after May 15, 1916.
Tea.....	Free.	Free.
Coffee.....	Free.	Free.
Salt.....	1 pound, 7 cents.	Free.
Bread.....	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Milk.....	Gallon, 2 cents.	Free.
Cream.....	Gallon, 3 cents.	Free.
Eggs.....	D dozen, 5 cents.	Free.
Butter.....	Pound, 6 cents.	2 1/2 cents.
Oatmeal.....	Pound, 1 cent.	1 1/2 cents.
Flour.....	Barrel, 45 cents.	Free.
Cheese.....	Pound, 6 cents.	2 1/2 cents.
Meat.....	10 per cent.	Free.
Wool yarns.....	75 per cent.	18.90 per cent.
Wool blankets.....	72.50 per cent.	30.90 per cent.
Wool underwear.....	92.00 per cent.	35.70 per cent.
Wool clothing.....	79 per cent.	35 per cent.
Wool dress goods for women and children.....	99.7 per cent.	35 per cent.
Cotton clothing.....	50 per cent.	30 per cent.
Cotton table damask.....	40 per cent.	25 per cent.
Cotton collars and cuffs.....	64 per cent.	30 per cent.
Cotton stockings.....	75 per cent.	40 per cent.
Cotton underwear.....	90 per cent.	30 per cent.
Trimmed hats.....	50 per cent.	15 per cent.
Brooms.....	40 per cent.	15 per cent.
Oil cloths.....	44 per cent.	20 per cent.
Wheat.....	Bushel, 25 cents.	Free.
Potatoes.....	Bushel, 25 cents.	Free.
Cabbage.....	2 cents apiece.	Free.
Beans and lentils.....	Bushel, 45 cents.	25 cents.
Beets.....	25 per cent.	5 per cent.
Nearly all other vegetables, natural state.....	25 per cent.	15 per cent.
Vegetables sliced or other-wise prepared.....	40 per cent.	25 per cent.
Pickles.....	40 per cent.	25 per cent.
Vinegar, gallon.....	7 1/2 cents.	4 cents.
Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears, green or ripe.....	Bushel, 25 cents.	10 cents.
Edible berries.....	Quart, 1 cent.	1/2 cent.
Lemons, limes, grapefruit, oranges.....	Pound, 1 cent.	1/2 cent.
Molasses.....	48.5 per cent.	Free after Mar. 1, 1914.
Cattle.....	Each, \$3.75.	Free.
Sheep.....	Each, 75 cents to \$1.	Free.
Barley.....	Bushel, 30 cents.	15 cents.
Macaroni.....	Pound, 1 1/2 cents.	1 cent.
Poultry.....	Pound, 3 cents.	1 cent.
Raw wool.....	43.90 per cent.	Free after December 1.

The income tax provision as finally agreed upon is as follows: Incomes below \$3000, exempt; from \$3000 to \$20,000, one per cent; \$20,000 to \$50,000, two per cent; \$50,000 to \$75,000, three per cent; \$75,000 to \$100,000, four per cent; \$100,000 to \$250,000, five per cent; \$250,000 to \$500,000, six per cent; above \$500,000, seven per cent. The income of married persons will be exempt up to \$4000. No exemptions on account of children will be allowed. In every case the tax is not to be levied on the entire income but on the amount above the exemption limit. Thus a single man having \$25,000 income will be taxed as follows: \$3000 exempt, on \$17,000 one per cent; on \$5000, two per cent; a total of \$270. Employers will be required to pay income taxes on the salaries of employees and later deduct it. In the same way all who handle the income of others at the source must pay the tax and deduct it. Requests will not be considered

income, nor will life insurance paid to the beneficiary or returned to the insured person as a paid-up policy. Business men need pay only on the net income of their businesses, but must not include personal expenses nor money spent for permanent improvements as business expense to be deducted from gross income in ascertaining the net amount.

ONE SOLUTION OF BEEF PROBLEM.

Prof. Thomas Shaw, who went to England recently and bought twenty-three cows for J. J. Hill's farm near St. Paul, declares that the beef supply problem of the United States can be solved by stocking our farms with two-purpose cows. That is to say, cows good for dairy and beef purposes both. He further declares that the federal government and State experts have been falsely teaching farmers that it does not pay to keep such cattle; that they should either go in for dairy cattle or beef cattle strictly. The result of this teaching, says Professor Shaw, has been very injurious to the country, for it has greatly reduced the number of beef cattle produced on farms, says the Washington Star.

With the division and settlement of the great ranges of the West that used to feed thousands of beef cattle, it has become all the more necessary for the farmers to raise a few head of cattle for the markets. But they haven't been doing this to any great extent, Professor Shaw finds, and this is one of the chief reasons for the decline in the meat supply, and the high cost of beef.

He deals vigorously with the "experts" who have been teaching the farmers that it does not pay to keep dual or two-purpose cattle. Among other things, he says:

"Those men mean well, but they do not know. They would not knowingly mislead, but, being blind on this matter themselves, they have led the blind, hence the leaders and the led are both lying helplessly in the ditch. Those men are certainly responsible in no little degree for the high prices of meat. They have discouraged the farmers from growing it. They have thus inflicted great wrong on their fellows, but it was because they did not know."

Professor Shaw found in England that dual cows bring about twice as high a price as others, the reason being that they produce both dairy products and beef. The twenty-three dual cows bought for James J. Hill cost an average of about \$500 apiece and weighed from 1400 to 1500 pounds. Professor Shaw says they will produce on an average about 8000 pounds of milk a year.

His arguments in favor of the dual cow as a solution of our meat problem are quite impressive. Certainly he is right about the passing of the range on which used to be produced so many beef cattle. The small farmer can not afford to raise purely beef cattle. He must have cows that produce milk for his own use and for the sale of butter. Does it pay a farmer better to keep purely dairy cattle and grow no cattle for beef? Professor Shaw thinks the dual breed more profitable. The difference in butter fat will be more than made up by the value of the yearling or two or three-year-old when sold for beef.

James J. Hill is of the same opinion as Professor Shaw, and Mr. Hill is a very far-sighted man. Reports of the herd of twenty-three dual cows recently placed on Mr. Hill's farm near St. Paul should be of profound interest to the farmers of this country.

PREPARE WAIKIKI FOR TOURISTS.

Within a comparatively few weeks the tourist season will be in full blast, with every prospect of the season of 1913-14 being the best Honolulu has ever had, in which good fortune the entire Territory will share. Honolulu has been preparing for the rush in many ways, but there is one important exception. That is in the fact that the bathing beaches we are advertising in our promotion literature, on our Mid-Pacific Carnival posters and postcards and in all our other advertising are very, very far from being as perfect as they might well be. In the first place the beach at Waikiki is dirty; in the second place the coral has been allowed to encroach upon so much of the inshore wading spaces that there is positive danger to the malihini who would try the waters that Duke Kahanamoku has made famous. At the present time, before the Seaside and the Moana bath houses, there is so much bristling coral, concealed below the shallow water, that it is almost an impossibility to wade out to swimming depth without being cut, and a coral cut is something to remember. Even before the Outrigger Club beach there are some coral patches to catch the unwary stranger.

Inasmuch as the business of catering to tourists is a great part of the business of the beach hotels, and inasmuch as the swimming at Waikiki is one of the great things that bring tourists here and keep them satisfied while here, it would seem like good business for these hotels to blast out their coral from before their bath houses. At the very least they should post signs to warn the malihini swimmers against wading around where the live coral grows.

ONE BRIGHT SPOT AMID MURK.

The banana claims commissioners have done a difficult task well and the thanks of the Territory is due them. The Advertiser has had no sympathy with the various claimants and still less for the various agents who worked up the claims, because we believe that the sacrifice of the banana plants in this city at a time of very probable danger was little enough for the residents to make for the sake of having for once clean and sanitary surroundings and the worth of the bananas was a small enough price to pay for the carting off of the tons and tons of tin cans, muck, bottles, old decaying carpets and the rest that was taken out to sea at public expense by the workers of the clean-up campaign. We believe that those who campaigned in the last election on the banana issue, playing to popular ignorance, did Honolulu infinite harm, the last of which is not yet, and we believe that the legislature belittled itself when the members voted in raising the price of expected support next November and appropriated for the settlement of the claims, surrounded as they were by all the stink of Kalakia and a few like him.

But the commissioners in whose hands was placed the settlements authorized have handled their part of a poor business well. It would have been in keeping with the rest of the unsavory mess if the members had spun out their work to the limit of the salary appropriation and had so settled the awards as to leave no balance. That they have done neither is altogether to their credit.

THEY NEED WORK.

Now and then the bottom seems to drop out of life for a man or a woman and they are tempted to say that nothing is left to make the game worth while. They get the cart before the horse, says the Los Angeles Times. They have mistaken some incident for the main event. The love and the friendship along the way may be a part of the harvest, but they are apart from the sower and the planting. Work is the answer and the healing. When everything else fails, work remains. It takes a flood of emotion and directs it into channels of usefulness instead of waste. It fixes the attention on objects of pleasure and not of pain. It offers purpose and not neglect. It occupies itself with facts and not with dreams. It is the objective and not the subjective. It comes out of the dark and into the light. It may be seen and touched. It does not vanish for a whim. It does not change for some other person. It never grows bitter nor old. It gives something to a man for all he gives to it. He may give unthinkingly and never be requited. We may praise life for a little while of health or love or triumph, but in all the forever of a man's being the will to serve shall stand him in stead. Let no man complain while his work is left to him. Furthermore, the workman in good faith finds the Kingdom to which all things are added.

Germany is having as hard luck with her dirigibles as France has with her submarines. The old motto of "Whatever goes up, must come down" still holds true, but the converse, whatever goes down must come up remains to be demonstrated.

TOO BAD THE BARS ARE DOWN.

There is probably no good reason, from an American legal standpoint, why Mrs. Pankhurst should be barred out of the United States, but it would have been a tremendous aid to sanity in the suffrage cause if President Wilson had stretched a point and decided against this chatter of violence. Mrs. Pankhurst is doing the cause for which she professes to be devoting her life as much harm as Carrie Nation did the temperance cause. She is making it ridiculous. Had the United States refused to receive her it would have saved the American suffragists the embarrassment of having her around and would have discouraged the burning of private residences, the destruction of mail matter, the tearing up of golf links and the smashing of racing shells, as performed in Great Britain, thus doing that which would tend to restore the Pankhurst followers partly to their senses. Mrs. Pankhurst is on a money-making tour and expects her fame as a freak to keep the box office busy. She has no message for American women, who are securing for themselves by proper methods more than the acid throwers of England will ever gain by the Pankhurst route. There is no way to bar Mrs. Pankhurst out, and that's the pity of it.

MICHIGAN'S WELCOME.

If California, British Columbia and Australia are all unitedly opposed to Japanese immigration, there are other places that extend the welcoming hand, notes Leslie's Weekly. Brazil and Mexico are doing this and some American states are offering inducements to the Asians. For instance the Battle Creek, Michigan, Inquirer, under the heading "Michigan Extends a Welcome to Japan," calls attention to the area of fertile lands suitable to fruit culture and the raising of crops which can be bought in Michigan at from \$15 to \$30 an acre. Michigan has no laws excluding thrifty Japanese, and the Inquirer says they will be made welcome because "they would enrich the state directly in proportion as they prospered themselves." Our contemporary shows its good faith by inviting Japanese farmers to write to the editor who says he will take pleasure in directing the stranger how to obtain fertile lands at reasonable figures.

A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.

For some time, ever since it appeared clear that the protection on sugar was to be removed or materially reduced and that Hawaii would soon be faced with the necessity of materially diversifying her agricultural industry, The Advertiser has been considering supplementing its present features with a new department, to be devoted to the interests of small farmers, homesteaders and agriculturalists generally. The main difficulty in establishing such a department was in securing someone qualified to take charge of it, but this The Advertiser has been successful in doing, more successful than we had dared hope when the search began. This morning, Dr. Jared G. Smith, who established the federal experiment station in Hawaii and who is known as one of the foremost agricultural authorities of the United States, joins the editorial staff of this paper, to establish the new department and make it of the fullest practical use to the Territory. Doctor Smith needs no introduction to readers of The Advertiser or to the public of Hawaii generally. He has been of service to the Islands in the past and, connected with this paper, will be of still wider service in the future.

"JUGE DE UVAS!"

The Mexican constitutionalists have adopted a new war cry, which, the Washington Star thinks, may be regarded as indicative of the possession of a sense of humor not hitherto suspected. Fearing the destruction of the city of Piedras Negras by the anti-government forces in the event of its capture by the Federals, representatives of this country waited upon the Constitutional leaders who have made that point their center and protested against such a course on the ground that large American interests would thereby be ruined. At the conference polite consideration was shown to the Americans and assurances were given that the city would not be destroyed. At the conclusion of the meeting, however, some of the more impetuous of the Constitutionalists, unable to restrain their feelings, called out derisively to the Americans as they were leaving "Juge de uvas!" Literally translated this means "grape juice." No explanation is needed. The expletive carries its own application. These hot-blooded Mexicans are trying to insult the United States. That is the long and short of it. They are trying to convey the impression that we are an unmanly because an unalcoholic people. They have read the papers and they know that the present secretary of state of the United States is under some criticism because he refuses to serve intoxicating beverages at dinner when he entertains foreign representatives. To the average Mexican this perhaps is a highly reprehensible course, and it may be that "juge de uvas" is conceived in a spirit of bitter affront, possibly intended to arouse the fighting spirit of the American people. But, of course, the United States will not go to war just because a few hot-blooded Mexican partisans, ignorant that this country will not countenance the wanton destruction of property, cast aspersions upon the menu of its chief diplomatic official. The majority of the American people quite thoroughly approve of Mr. Bryan's procedure in this matter and will not feel grievously annoyed because the Mexicans have raised the cry of "juge de uvas." Nor is it likely that the administration will change its Mexican policy in the least under the smart of this exclamation.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Sulzer will have plenty of time now to show up the doings of Tammany.

Huerta now has the chance to appreciate the Biblical warning about the one who lives by the sword.

Wouldn't it be nice if Mayor Fern would only stay away from Honolulu as much as the Delegate stays away from Washington?

Kuhio says that he doesn't know how the joker got in the Rapid Transit Bill which went to congress in his name. Wonder if he knows what he is being paid a congressional salary for?

We note that the mayor spent thirty-nine dollars and fifteen cents out of his "entertainment fund" during the past three months. What distinguished stranger did he blow the fifteen cents on?

Now that the Democratic caucus has had its efforts crowned with success and the Underwood Bill is law, the members of congress who voted for it are free to face with the unpleasant prospect of going home and facing the music.

While there will be no Ad Club at the waterfront today to greet the arriving delegates to the convention of mill engineers, the men who make the wheels go round for Hawaii's leading industry may rest assured that they are welcome to Honolulu. The best we can wish them is that their convention and the gathering of the members of the Hawaiian Engineering Association may be as successful as was the recent civic convention and that they will go their various ways after the business and the fun with as great a vigor for the work before them as did the delegates last month.

It is reported that Mr. Bryan, our secretary of state, has succeeded thus far in getting two actual formal assents to the universal peace treaty from which he expects so much, says an exchange. Those who have joined with him in signing this treaty are the ministers of Panama and Guatemala. The treaties with them have not been ratified by the senate, nor are they likely to be, as the only advantage would be on the part of these Spanish-American republics, from which we have nothing to fear and who would find an obvious advantage in tying our hands in case of trouble.

BUDDHISM A STUMBLING BLOCK

Japanese Investigator Finds It So in Visiting America—In Way of Japanese-American Peace.

Editor Advertiser.—Mr. Yamamoto, who visited America with Mr. Ebara, in connection with the anti-Japanese difficulties in California, is represented in the latest number of The Christian World, a weekly published in Japan, to have said as follows:

"Who should be held responsible for the Californian difficulties? Is America doing wrong in excluding Japanese? Or is there something repugnant in the Japanese people there? My opinion is that the greater part of the blame is on the side of the latter. One thing which is working out a lot of evils is the influence of Buddhists. Americans think that the Japanese is not a people that could be naturalized. Their narrow patriotism, idolatry and low moral condition gave Americans that impression. True it is that to a certain degree these failings are peculiar to Japanese, but they are greatly instilled by some other agent, that is Buddhism."

Then he goes on to say what these Buddhists are doing. "They build grand temples and establish schools. They have a tremendous influence, as they are at once priests and teachers, having control of religion and education. Moreover, the acting members of Japanese Societies are mostly Buddhist adherents. These schools under the management of these people have as their motto 'Loyalty and Patriotism,' and boldly encouraging it, declare those virtues to be the highest human attainments. If one talks about naturalization, one is sure to meet their bitter comment as a traitor, the act being regarded as exceedingly shameful and abominable by them. This is just the point where the Christianity is attacked. If we say that we should abandon the narrow nationalism and truly plan for the future of the people, they will at once persecute us as 'socialists' or dangerous persons."

"Again, they transplant the Buddhism from Japan without the least change. They make magnificent temples with glistening images and pictures full in them. Sometimes they hang up the portraits of their Lord Abbott, or his wife, or other high priests, as objects of worship, and institute a wholesale superstition in many other ways. They have a peculiar skill in raising money from the simple-minded men and women. Some people are told that they would be introduced to the Lord Abbott if they pay \$300. Others are persuaded to give \$200 to get a cup of tea in one of the rooms of the Head Temple."

The latter part of the article reads like this: "It may be too harsh to attribute to the Buddhists all the narrow ideas, superstitions and moral corruption of our people in America. But I am simply telling you the facts. Buddhists have surely a great influence among them. While they have a high respect as men of religion, they also have a perfect control of educational work. They hold up their ensign of 'Loyalty and Patriotism' or 'Protection of Nationality' to stand against Christianity. They are misleading the uneducated people, in defiance of the opinions of those who are truly concerned about the future of our people. They are altogether indifferent about sexual indulgence, which is a serious stain of the Japanese out there. They connive at the shameful prostitution of the girls, even considering their prosperity to be a means of advancing the power of the nation. Thus Buddhists are working a serious harm among our brethren in America."

Now the above statement is Mr. Yamamoto's conclusion, which he has formed from his recent trip around the world in connection with the anti-Japanese difficulties in California. It can be summarized again in the words which the editor of the paper chose for the subject of this article, "A Serious Cause of the American-Japanese Difficulties is in Buddhism." Many thoughtful men will agree with Mr. Yamamoto in their view that the influence of the Buddhists is a great hindrance to the progress of the Japanese people in America, although there are some who want to please the Buddhists and apparently regard his view with contempt. It is reported that the Buddhists in Japan held a mass meeting at the Honganji Temple in Tokyo, and resolved to send a protest to President Wilson. All very well, but they must remember that their own priests have no less deserve their strong protest than Mr. Wilson or the Californians.

SECOND HONGKONG OFF THE YANGTZE

LONDON, October 1.—The Peking correspondent of the Daily Telegraph shows remarkable conformity with the Times in preferring various reasons for an alteration of the British policy in China in the near future. He, however, surprises the latter by proposing the exchange of the port of Weihaiwei, which has for many years been sought by China as a basis for her new navy, for the Island of Taung Ming Shi, which is situated near the coast off the mouth of the Yangtze river. He says that the island is an excellent base and rendezvous for the Yangtze. It could be made a second Hongkong in the Far East, commanding the whole Yangtze and forming the foundation for a superior position for England, from which she would be enabled to support her economic interests in middle China.

IT NEVER FAILS.

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